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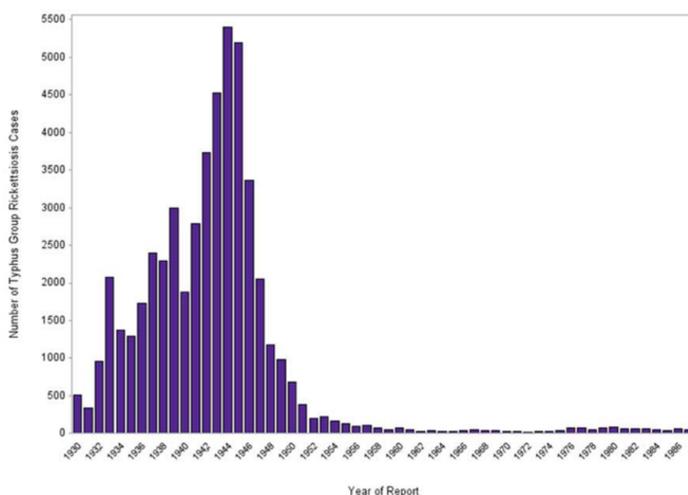
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Historical trends

- Flea-borne (murine) typhus was a nationally notifiable disease from 1930 until 1987.
- During 1930 through the 1940s, thousands of cases of flea-borne typhus were reported annually. Beginning in the 1950s, cases of flea-borne typhus began to decline drastically, in part due to widespread advances in sanitation and pest management. By 1958, less than a hundred cases were reported each year.
- Because of the rarity of the disease, in 1987, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists voted to remove flea-borne typhus from the list of nationally notifiable diseases.
- Flea-borne typhus cases still occur in certain areas of the country, including California, Hawaii, and Texas.
- Reporting is still required in some states and local jurisdictions. Check with your state or local health departments to learn if flea-borne typhus is reportable in your state and, if applicable, what the current case counts are in your area.

Number of Annual Typhus Group Rickettsiosis Cases, 1930–1987



Data Table

Year	Number of Cases
1930	511
1931	333
1932	956
1933	2,070
1934	1,375
1935	1,287
1936	1,733
1937	2,394
1938	2,294
1939	2,996
1940	1,878
1941	2,784
1942	3,736
1943	4,528
1944	5,401
1945	5,193
1946	3,365
1947	2,050
1948	1,174
1949	985
1950	685
1951	378
1952	205
1953	221
1954	163
1955	135
1956	98
1957	113
1958	71
1959	51
1960	68
1961	46
1962	32
1963	35
1964	30
1965	28
1966	33
1967	52
1968	36
1969	36
1970	27
1971	23
1972	18
1973	32
1974	26
1975	41
1976	69
1977	75
1978	46
1979	69
1980	81
1981	61
1982	58
1983	62
1984	53
1985	37
1986	67
1987	49

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Content source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID), Division of Vector-Borne Diseases (DVBD)

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